The article was alleged to be adulterated in that it was sold under the name "Ether * * * U. S. P.", a name recognized in the United States Pharmacopoeia, but differed from the standard of strength, quality, and purity as determined by the tests laid down in said pharmacopoeia.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Ether * * * U. S. P.", appearing on the label of the cans, was false and misleading.

On November 13, 1936, Merck & Co., Inc., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel and having consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26792. Adulteration and misbranding of Anocaine Solution BM and Anocaine Solution BE; misbranding of Anocaine Solution M. U. S. v. Reliance Dental Manufacturing Co., Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $25 and costs. F. & D. no. 37967. Sample nos. 44954–B, 44956–B, 51012–B, 52422–B.)

This case involved three consignments of procaine hydrochloride solution, labeled "Anocaine Solution BM", "Anocaine Solution M", and "Anocaine Solution BE." The Anocaine Solution BM in one of the consignments contained less procaine hydrochloride than the quantity represented on the label; and in the other two consignments it was misbranded as to the quantity of contents of the package. The Anocaine Solution M was misbranded as to the quantity of contents, and the Anocaine Solution BE contained less procaine hydrochloride than the quantity represented on the label.

On September 24, 1936, the United States attorney for the Northern District of Illinois, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against the Reliance Dental Manufacturing Co., a corporation, Chicago, Ill., charging shipment by said corporation in violation of the Food and Drugs Act on or about November 6, 1934, from the State of Illinois into the State of Tennessee of a quantity of Anocaine Solution BM, and of Annocaine Solution M which were misbranded; on or about September 18, 1935, from the State of Illinois into the State of Ohio of a quantity of Anocaine Solution BE which was adulterated and misbranded; and on or about October 4, 1935, from the State of Illinois into the State of Pennsylvania of a quantity of Anocaine Solution BM which was misbranded; and from the State of Illinois into the State of Ohio of a quantity of Anocaine Solution BM that was adulterated and misbranded.

The Anocaine Solution BM in one of the three consignments was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Anocaine Solution BM * * * Extractotubes, Approx. 2.5 cc. each", borne on the cartons containing the extractotubes of the article, was false and misleading in that it represented that each of said extractotubes contained approximately 2.5 cubic centimeters of Anocaine Solution BM; when in fact each of said extractotubes contained not more than 2.15 cubic centimeters of Anocaine Solution BM. The article in another one of the three consignments was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Anocaine Solution BM * * * Extractotubes Contain Approx. 2.15 to 2.55 cc. each", borne on the cartons, was false and misleading in that it represented that each of said extractotubes contained approximately 2.15 to 2.5 cubic centimeters of Anocaine Solution BM; when in fact each of said extractotubes contained not more than 2 cubic centimeters of Anocaine Solution BM. The Anocaine Solution BM in the remaining consignment was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that each cubic centimeter of the article was represented to contain 0.02 gram of procaine hydrochloride; when in fact each cubic centimeter of the article contained not more than 0.0145 gram of procaine hydrochloride. Said article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Anocaine Solution BM Each cc. Contains: Procaine Hydrochloride .02 gms.", borne on the package labels was false and misleading in that it represented that each cubic centimeter of the article contained 0.02 gram of procaine hydrochloride; when in fact each cubic centimeter of the article contained not more than 0.0145 gram of procaine hydrochloride.

The Anocaine Solution M was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Anocaine Solution M * * * Extractotubes, Approx. 2.5 cc. each", borne on the cartons, was false and misleading in that it represented that each of said extractotubes contained approximately 2.5 cubic centimeters of Anocaine Solution M; when in fact each of said extractotubes contained not more than 2.12 cubic centimeters of Anocaine Solution M.

The Anocaine Solution BE was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold, in that each cubic centimeter of the article was represented to contain 0.02 gram of procaine hydrochloride; when in fact each cubic centimeter of the article contained not more than 0.01612 gram of procaine hydrochloride. Said article was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Anocaine BE Each cc. Contains: Procaine Hydrochloride .02 gms.", borne on the package labels, was false and misleading in that it represented that each cubic centimeter of the article contained 0.02 gram of procaine hydrochloride; when in fact each cubic centimeter of the article contained not more than 0.016 gram of procaine hydrochloride.

On November 16, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant corporation and the court imposed a fine of $25 and costs.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26793. Misbranding of Colac Pile Pills. U. S. v. Vasco Products, Inc. Plea of guilty. Fine, $200 and costs. (F. & D. no. 37924. Sample no. 41792–B.)

The label of this article and an accompanying circular bore and contained false and fraudulent representations regarding its curative or therapeutic effects.

On September 14, 1936, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Vasco Products, Inc., Brentwood, Md., charging shipment by said corporation in violation of the Food and Drug Act as amended, on or about October 16, 1935, from the State of Maryland into the State of Alabama of a quantity of Colac Pile Pills that were misbranded.

Analysis of a sample of the article, which was in the form of chocolate-coated pills, showed that it contained iron oxide, magnesium oxide, calcium carbonate, extracts of plant drugs, and a tarlike material.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that statements regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, borne on the bottle labels and contained in an accompanying circular, falsely and fraudulently represented that it would be effective as a treatment, remedy, and cure for all forms of piles, hemorrhoids, and sensitive and inflamed conditions of the rectum; effective to heal and strengthen the entire intestinal tract and to overcome all piles and similar disorders of the rectum; and effective to reach the trouble where all forms of piles originate.

On November 24, 1936, a plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant corporation and the court imposed a fine of $200 and costs.

W. R. GREGG, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26794. Adulteration and misbranding of Iodia and Papine. U. S. v. Battle & Company Chemists Corporation. Plea of guilty. Fine, $550 and costs. (F. & D. no. 37945. Sample nos. 32447–B, 32465–B, 41776–B, 52308–B, 52706–B.)

The Iodia contained a smaller proportion of iron pyrophosphate than that declared on the labeling, which also bore false and fraudulent curative and therapeutic claims. The four shipments of Papine contained a smaller proportion of morphine and a greater proportion of chloral hydrate than those stated on the label.

On December 14, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court an information against Battle & Company Chemists Corporation, St. Louis, Mo., alleging shipment by said company in violation of the Food and Drugs Act as amended, between the dates of August 16, 1935, and December 14, 1935, from the State of Missouri into the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, and Illinois of a quantity of Iodia and of quantities of Papine that were adulterated and misbranded. The articles were labeled: "Iodia * * * Battle & Company Chemists Corporation, St. Louis, Mo. * * * Iodia is a combination of active principles obtained from stillingia, helonias, corydalis, iris and xanthoxylum. Each fluid dram also contains 2½ grains potassium iodide and 1½ grains of iron pyrophosphate"; "Papine * * * Morphine 1 Gr. Per Oz. Chloral Hydrate 2 1/10 Gr. Per O."

Analysis of a sample of Iodia showed that it contained 0.13 grain of iron pyrophosphate per fluid dram. Analyses of four samples of Papine showed that they contained from 0.77 to 0.81 grain of morphine and from 3.15 to 3.54 grains of chloral hydrate per fluid ounce.